

41266

S/035/62/000/010/007/128  
A001/A101

3/1/62  
AUTHOR:

Tumanyan, B. Ye.

TITLE:

On determination of the azimuth and altitude of a satellite where its luminosity will be the greatest

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 10, 1962, 15, abstract 10A141 ("Byul, st. optich. nablyudeniya iskusstv. sputnikov Zemli", 1961, no. 23, 7 - 8)

TEXT:

Observation of faint satellites is alleviated if its location (h and A) can be pre-determined where it will have the greatest visible luminosity. The author presents an approximate method of calculating the visible stellar magnitude of a diffusely dispersing satellite by the formula:

$$m = 2^{m,8} + 2^{m,5} \lg a - 5^{m,0} \lg b + 5^{m,0} \lg \left( \frac{H}{400} \right) - 5^{m,0} \lg \sin h + \frac{0^{m,2}}{\sin h} \cdot \Delta m_{\odot}$$

Card 1/2

On determination of the...

S/035/62/000/010/007/128  
A001/A101

where  $b$  is satellite diameter,  $a$  is albedo of its surface,  $H$  and  $h$  are linear (in km) and angular altitudes of the satellite, and  $\Delta m_{\odot}$  is a term depending on the phase angle. The problem is solved on various assumptions. X

M. I.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

TUMANYAN, B.Ye.

Erivan Station of Observations of Artificial Earth Satellites  
(1960  $\epsilon_1$ ). Biul. sta. opt. nabl. isk. sput. Zem. no.32:31-32  
'63.

Erivan Station of Observations of Artificial Earth Satellites  
(1960  $\epsilon_3$ , 1960  $\epsilon_2$ ). Ibid.:33 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Nachal'nik Yerevanskoy stantsii nablyudeniya iskusstvennykh  
sputnikov Zemli.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

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TUMANYAN, E.L.

Distribution of cytochrome oxidase and mitochondria in differential cellular formations of the cutaneous and motor analysors in some mammals. Zhur.vys.nerv.deiat 14 no.1:148-154 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Laboratoriya biostatokhimii Instituta mozga AMN SSSR.

TUMANYAN, E.L.

Distribution of succinic dehydrogenase in individual cell formations of the cutaneous and motor analyzers of the rabbit, cat and monkey. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki 16 no.9:55-63 S'63  
(MIRA 17:7)

1. Laboratoriya biogistokhimi Instituta mozga AMN SSSR, Moskva i kafedra gistologii Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

BABAYAN, Kh.P.; SARINYAN, M.G.; TUMANYAN, E.R.

Investigating a high energy interaction in photographic emulsion.  
Zhur.eksp.i teor.fiz. 38 no.2:313-318 F '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut fiziki Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR.  
(Photography, Particle track) (Cosmic rays)

ARUSTAMOVA, M.Ye.; KANETSIAN, A.R.; SARINYAN, M.G.; TOSHYAN, R.T.; TUMANIAN, V.A.;  
TUMANIAN, E.R.

Production of hypernuclei by 8.8 Bev. protons. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz.  
44 no.3:861-865 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Fizicheskiy institut AN Armyanskoy SSR.  
(Photography, Particle track) (Protons) (Nuclear reactions)

ACCESSION NR: AP4038518

S/0020/64/156/003/0525/0528

AUTHOR: Tumanyan, G. B.

TITLE: Minimizing undecomposable Boolean functions by a method of approximate functional decomposition

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady\*, v. 156, no. 3, 1964, 525-528

TOPIC TAGS: Boolean function, switching circuit, switching theory, computer design

ABSTRACT: By an undecomposable Boolean function of  $n$  variables is meant one which has no disjunctive decomposition, no non-disjunctive decomposition with the number of overlapping variables  $[Z] = 1, 2, \dots, n-3$ , and no "trivial" decomposition with  $[Z] = n-2$ . Such a function can be transformed into one which is approximately non-disjunctively decomposable, with  $[Z] = n-3$ , if certain configurations are added to its 1-values and others removed. The closeness of a given function to decomposability is measured by  $d = d_k + d_n$ , the total number of necessary correction terms, where  $d_k$  is the number of configurations removed and  $d_n$  the number of configurations added. A method is outlined for optimal choice of correcting terms. Let  $a \cup b = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$ ,  $Z = a \cap b$ ,  $X = a \cap b'$ ,  $Y = b \cap a'$ . If  $f$  is "close"

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4038518

to decomposability, then the general form obtained is

$$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = F [E [G [\Phi(X, Z), Y, Z], K(a, b)], \bar{H}(a, b)].$$

If not, one gets the form:  $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) =$

$$\equiv F [E [G [\Phi(X, Z), Y, Z], K[\varphi(X_1, Z_1), Y_1, Z_1]], \bar{H}[\Psi(X_2, Z_2), Y_2, Z_2]].$$

The author proves the theorem: the number of necessary correction terms is minimal for that group of decomposition sub-charts, with  $\lfloor z \rfloor = n-3$ , which contains a minimum number of sub-charts with  $v_j > 2$ , when  $v$  denotes the column multiplicity (number of distinct column vectors),  $0 \leq j \leq 2 \lfloor z \rfloor + 1$ . The method is applied to the example

$$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_5) = \Sigma 0, 2, 9, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 23, 28, 29, 30.$$

with the result

$$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_5) = [(x_1 + x_2) \cdot (\bar{x}_4 \cdot \bar{x}_5 + (x_3 \oplus x_4 x_5))] \oplus (\bar{x}_3 \cdot \bar{x}_5) \overline{(x_1 \cdot x_2 x_3)}.$$

This switching function can be realized with 25 transistor triodes. The method of Ashenburt and Curtis would lead to a formula requiring 31 triodes, that of Quine and McCluskey 32 triodes. Orig. art. has: 10 equations, 1 figure and 5 tables.

Core 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4038518

ASSOCIATION: Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki (Institute of Automation and  
Telemechanics)

SUBMITTED: 09Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA, OP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 003

Card: 3/3

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

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**CIA-RDP86-00513R001757420016-8"**

TUMANYAN, G.G.

Capacity for cross-pollination in the cotton plant. Izv. AN Arm. SSR.  
Biol. i sel'khoz. nauki. 2 no. 1: 85-86 '49. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Institut genetiki i selektsii rasteniy Akademii nauk Armyanskoy  
SSR. \* (COTTON BREEDING)

TUMANYAN, G.G.

Cotton varieties of Central Asia in Armenia. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. i sel'khoz. nauki. 3 no.12:1087-1095 '50. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Institut genetiki i seleksii rasteniy Akademii nauk Arm. SSR.  
(Armenia--Cotton--Varieties)

TUMANYAN, G.G.

Variability in Central Asia Soviet varieties of cotton under the conditions prevailing in the Armenian S.S.R. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Biol.i sel'khoz.nauki. 5 no.11:69-77 '52. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Institut genetiki i seleksii rasteniy AN Arm.SSR. (Armenia--Cotton--Varieties)

TUMANYAN, G.G.

Some agrobiological characteristics of Egyptian cotton *G. barbadense* L.)  
under conditions prevailing in Ararat Plain. Izv. AN Arm.SSR. Biol. i  
sel'khoz. nauki 1 no.2:199-204 '48. (MLRA 9:8)  
(ARARAT REGION--COTTON)

TUMANYAN, G. G.

Tumanyan, G. G. "On the degree to which cotton can be cross-pollinated", Izvestiya (Akad. nauk Arm. SSR), Biol. i s.-kh. nauki, Vol. II, No. 1, 1949, p. 85-86, (In Russian, resume in Armenian).

TUMANIYAN, G. I.

21839 TUMANIYAN, G. I. Raschet mnogokomponentnykh sistem. (raschet kupacha v vinodelii). Trudy Krasnodarsk. in-ta pishch. prom-sti, vyp. 6, 1949, s. 159-21.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 29, Moskva, 1949

PURMANYAN, G. S.

Purmanyan, G. S. - "The Armenian Sporting Combat." Armenian State Inst of Physical Culture. Yerevan, 1956 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Pedagogical Sciences).

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 10, 1956, pp 116-127

TUMAN'YAN, G.T.

21722

TUMAN'YAN, G.T. Avtomaticheskoye upravleniya asinkhronnym dvi-  
gatelem. Pri tormozhenii protivovklocheniyem. Trudb krasnodarsk.  
IN-Ta Fishch. Prom-sti, VYP. 5, 1949, S. 177-80

SO: Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 29, Moskva, 1949

TUMAN'YAN, G. T., KELLEYEV. A. M.

Tobacco Manufacture and Trade

Comparison of drive systems for tobacco presses. Tabak 13, No. 3, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

TUMAN'YAN, G.T., kand.tekhn.nauk; FRISHMAN, V.S., inzh.

Contact control of asynchronous motors with single phase feeding. Prom.energ. 15 no.6:25-26 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)  
(Electric motors, Induction)

~~SECRET~~ TUMAN'YAN, G.T.

AID P - 4142

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1 Pub. 27 - 29/33

Authors : Titov, A. M., Distinguished Worker in Science, Doc. Phis.-Math. Sci. Prof., and G. T. Tuman'yan, Kand. Tech. Sci., Krasnodar.

Title : On the formulation of laws of electromagnetic induction. (Letters and notes).

Periodical : Elektrichestvo, 12, 78, D 1955

Abstract : The authors refer to the note by B. N. Rzhonsnitskiy ("Law, principle or rule", this journal, No. 12, 1954), and propose their own formulation of electromagnetic induction in the form of two laws: 1) Law of Lentz, 2) Law of Faraday-Maxwell. One Soviet reference (1954).

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

AUTHOR: Tuman'yan, G.T., Dotsent

3-58-6-4/34

TITLE: Support by Regular VUZes (Na baze statsionarnykh vuzov)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Vysshey Shkoly, 1958, Nr 6, p 20-21 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The quality of specialists trained by the correspondence system is not determined only by the fact that the majority of the students are production workers, but also by a proper organization of schooling which does not copy the methods of resident vuzes. Following this principle, the author opposes the tendency to justify the practice of increasing resident enrollment for correspondent schools. The excessive increase of resident exercises at correspondence vuzes will inevitably lead to the curtailment of the students independent activity, which is the basis of correspondence schooling. The author believes that it is now time to discuss the organization of a common system of educating students who do not quit their work. In his deliberations he refers to N.I. Nazarov's article in Nr 5, 1956 of this periodical. He complains about the poor accommodation facilities of the resident vuzes' laboratories and lecture-halls, such as at the Krasnodar UKP of the Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy politekhnicheskiy institut (All-Union Polytechnical Correspon-

Card 1/2

3-58-6-4/34

Support by Regular VUZes

dence Institute) located on the premises of the Krasnodar  
Institute of Food Industry.

ASSOCIATION: Krasnodarskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti (Krasnodar  
Institute of Food Industry)

Card 2/2

MALAYAN, S.V.; TUMANYAN, L.A.; KOSTANYAN, R.B.

Study of the effect of laser rays on the tunica oculi. Zhur.  
eksp. i klin. med. 5 no.1:33-37 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

BABAYAN, A.T.; INDZHIKYAN, M.G.; TUMANYAN, L.R.

Rearrangement-cleavage of quaternary ammonium salts containing two allyl-type groups. Dokl. AN Arm. SSR 36 no.2:95-99 '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN Armyanskoy SSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN Armyanskoy SSP (for Babayan).

KAZUMOV, N.; TUMANYAN, M.

Dynamics of the formation of the peroxy compounds of aliphatic and heterocyclic aldehydes in the maderization process of wine materials.  
Prom.Arm. 5 no.12:57-60 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut vinodeliya, vinogradarstva i plodovodstva Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva Armyanskoy SSR. (Armenia—Wine and wine making)  
(Peroxy compounds)

TUMANYAN, M. A.

"Investigations in the Field of Single  
Immunization Against Intestinal Infections."  
Thesis for degree of Cand. Medical Sci. Sub.  
6 Jul 50, Acad Med Sci USSR

Summary 71, 4 Sep 52. Dissertations  
Presented for Degrees in Science and  
Engineering in Moscow in 1950. From  
Vechernyaya Moskva, Jan-Dec 1950.

TUMANYAN, M.A.; AKSENOVA, A.S.; TROITSKIY, V.L., professor, zaveduyushchiy;  
~~TIMAKOV~~, V.D., professor, direktor.

Experimental Sonne dysentery in monkeys and preventive vaccination against it. Second report. Testing the efficacy of the protective vaccination against Sonne dysentery in experiments with monkeys. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.8:20-26 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Otdel meditsinskoy mikrobiologii Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. pochetnogo akademika N.F.Gamalei Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Troitskiy). 2. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. pochetnogo akademika N.F.Gamalei Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Timakov). 3. Sukhumskaya mediko-biologicheskaya stantsiya Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. (Dysentery) (Vaccination)

TUMANYAN, M.A.; TROITSKIY, V.L., professor, zaveduyushchiy; TIMAKOV, V.D., professor, direktor.

Application of the method of intraduodenal infection of rabbits for a comparative study of the efficacy of corpuscular vaccine and of the polysaccharide-protein complex of Breslau bacteria. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.8:36-43 Ag '53. (MIRA 6:11)

1. Otdel meditsinskoy mikrobiologii Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. pochetnogo akademika N.F.Gamalei Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Troitskiy). 2. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. pochetnogo akademika N.F.Gamalei Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Timakov).  
(Bacteria) (Vaccination)

TUMANYAN, M. A.

Dec 53

USSR/Medicine - Dysentery

"Experimental Investigation of the Combined Method of Immunotherapy and Chemotherapy for the Treatment of Dysentery," V. L. Troitskiy, M. A. Tumanyan, E. K. Dzhikidze, Inst of Epidemiol and Microbiol im N. F. Gamaleya, Acad Med Sci USSR; Sukhumi Med-Biol Sta, Acad Med Sci USSR

Zhur Mikro Epid i Immun, No 12, pp 37-43

Expts described show that application of active immunization and of chemotherapy with two antibiotics, one of which (levomycetin and/or synthomycin) penetrates easily into the blood from the

274T43

intestine, while the other (streptomycin or grizemin) stays in the intestine, is the most effective method of treating monkeys which carry Flexner bacilli or monkeys artificially infected with Sonne bacilli. Macacus rhesus monkeys were used in the expts. They were immunized with Chernokhovstov's alcohol vaccine or the new "dysentery immunogen" (a polysaccharide-protein complex from dysentery bacilli bouillon cultures, to be used parenterally or enterally). The results obtained on animals warrant investigation of the method on humans.

TROITSKIY, V.L.; TUMANYAN, M.A.

Using rabbits to study autoinfection in radiation sickness. Vest.  
rent. 1 rad. no.2:3-6 Mr-Apr '55 (MIRA 8:5)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamalei Akademi meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.  
(RADIATION SICKNESS, experimental,  
auto-infect. in)  
(INFECTION, experimental,  
in radiation sickness, auto-infect.)



The absorption of subcutaneously injected bacterial antigens. M. A. Tunanyan. *Trudy Primenen. Radioaktiv. Izotopov v Med.* (Moscow, Medica) 1953, 151-5; *Referat. Zhur. Khim. Biol. Khim.* 1955, No. 986. Dysenteric microorganisms were cultured on a sterile medium containing radioactive P<sub>32</sub> one min. after the subcutaneous injection of the dead bacteria I or of the polysaccharide-protein complexes (II); the presence in the blood of either I or II became apparent and persisted for 24 hrs. The radioactivity of the blood of the experimental rabbits was less than that of the animals injected with I. Antigen was demonstrated in all intervals (1, 2, 24 hrs. after injection). Five hrs. after the injection, the radioactivity of the organs of animals injected with I was higher than that of the organs of animals injected with II.



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**CIA-RDP86-00513R001757420016-8**

**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R001757420016-8"**

79650

EFFECTS OF X-RAY RADIATION ON IMMUNITY TO  
INTESTINAL INFECTIONS. M. A. Tamanyan and A. V.  
Izvekova. Gigiena i Epidemiologiya i Mikrobiologiya  
Med. Radiol. 1, 59-62 (1966) 12p. 1-6. En. Russian

2

TUMANYAN, M.A.

Absorption of the dysentery antigen when injected into the system under various conditions. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 27 no.6: 29-34 Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamelei AMN SSSR.

(DYSENTERY, immunol.

antigen absorp. in various forms of admin.)

(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES

dysentery antigen absorp. in various forms of admin.)

TUMANYAN, M. A., DZHIKIDZE, E.K., and AKSENOVA, A. S.

"The Effectiveness of Protective Vaccination Against Dysentery in Experiments on Monkeys," by M. A. Tumanyan, E. K. Dzhikidze and A. S. Aksenova, Institute of Epidemiology, and Microbiology imeni Gamaleya, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and Sukhumi Medical-Biological Station, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Zhurnal Mikrobiologii, Epidemiologii i Immunobiologii, Vol 27, No 9, Sep 56, pp 81-86

On the basis of a theory advanced in 1951, reported by Tumanyan and Aksenova in Zhurnal Mikrobiologii, Epidemiologii i Immunobiologii, No 8, 1953, to the effect that peroral immunization with a polysaccharide-protein complex and corpuscular vaccine protected monkeys from experimental infection with dysentery, various other methods of vaccination against this disease were tested on monkeys in 1954.

The animals were immunized against Sonne's dysentery by the following methods: (a) tablets, three times orally; (b) formolized vaccine, three times subcutaneously; (c) immunogen, six times orally; (d) live Sonne culture, once subcutaneously; (e) parenterally and enterally (formolized vaccine once subcutaneously and immunogen three times perorally).

On analysis of the data collected in these experiments it was concluded that vaccination of monkeys against Sonne's dysentery does not protect them from the development of the disease after artificial infection, but does somewhat lighten the course of the disease, reduce the rate of bacteria elimination, and decrease the intensity.

Two tables included show characteristics of the animals according to sex and age, and doses of immunizing preparations used; and results of bacteriological investigation of the monkeys at various times after immunization.

Sum 1258

TUMANYAN, M. A.

USSR/Microbiology - Medical and Veterinary.

F-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 7, 1957, 26405

Author : Tumanyan, M.A.

Inst :

Title : The Experimental Causation of Sonne Dysentery in Monkeys

Orig Pub : V sb.: Teoret. i prakt. vopr. med. i biol. v eksperimente na obezyanakh

Abst : The author conducted 3 series of tests of peroral infection of monkeys with Sonne dysentery bacteria. In the first series, the monkeys suffered a mild form of dysentery. In subsequent experiments, most of the test monkeys had an acute form of dysentery with the isolation of Sonne dysentery bacteria in their excrement. The author notes the influence of individual susceptibility to infection in the monkeys, as well as the effect of specific immunity, which was found to be the basic reason for the failure of attempts at infection by Flexner

Card 1/2

USSR/Microbiology - Medical and Veterinary.

P-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 7, 1957, 26405

bacteria, since carriers of this type of dysentery  
bacteria are frequent among monkeys.

Card 2/2

TUMANYAN, M. A.

"On the Absorption of Dysentery Antigens When Introduced Into the Organism Under Various Conditions." Proceedings of Inst. Epidem. and Microbiol im. Gamaleya, 1954-56.

Division of Medical Microbiology, Troitskiy, V. L., professor, Corresponding Member, Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR, head. Inst. Epidem. and Microbiol im. Gamaleya, AMS USSR.

SO: Sum 1186, 11 Jan 57.

TUMANYAN, M. A., and SHENVIDOVA, Z. V.

"Chemotherapy of Radiation Diseases in Experiments Performed on Monkeys."  
Proceedings of Inst. Epidem. and Microbiol. im. Gamaleya, 1954-56.

Division of Medical Microbiology, Troitskiy, V. L., professor, Corresponding  
Member, Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR, head, Inst. Epidem. and Microbiol  
im. Gamaleya, AMS USSR.

SO: Sum 1186, 11 Jan 57.

TUMANYAN, M.A.

Combined effect of antibiotics and radioactive phosphorus in bacteria in vitro [with summary in English]. Vest.rent. i rad. 32 no.1:14-18 Ja-F '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Iz Otdela meditsinskoy mikrobiologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR prof. V.L.Troitskiy) Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR prof. G.V.Vygodchikov).

(PENICILLIN, eff.

bacteriostatic action, enhancement by radioactive phosphorus)

(STREPTOMYCIN, eff.

same)

(PHOSPHORUS, radioactive

enhancement of bacteriostatic action of penicillin & streptomycin)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.14 Vol.11/8 Radiology Aug57.

1330. TUMANYAN M. A. and SHEVTSOVA Z. B. N. F. Gamaleya Inst. of Epidemiol and Microbiol. of USSR Acad. of Med. Sci., Moscow. Chemotherapy of radiation disease in an experiment with monkeys (Russian text) MED.RADIOL, 1956, No. 2 (41-45)

Nine *Macaca rhesus* monkeys and one female hybrid were subjected to a single total X-ray radiation (600 r.). Six monkeys were treated and 4 used as control. The treatment was carried out by means of parenteral administration of penicillin and streptomycin, and streptomycin and laevomycin or biomycin per os. The treatment began on the day following radiation and continued for 25 days. Throughout the entire period of treatment the monkeys were daily given vitamins C, B<sub>1</sub> and B<sub>2</sub> and calcium gluconate intravenously. In the four non-treated monkeys bacteraemia was observed; three of them died from the heavy radiation involvement. In all the monkeys experimented on, despite treatment, radiation disease developed. However, they survived. In the treated monkeys there was no bacteraemia, except on those days on which antibiotic treatment was withheld. In the treated monkeys - using dysentery bacteria as carrier - unlike the control monkeys, no manifestation of dysentery was observed in clinical and rectoromanoscopic investigation nor were dysentery bacteria found in the excretia. Bibliography 2 sources.

Chakhova - Moscow

TUMANYAN, M.A.  
USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Immunity.

T-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, 2954  
Author : V.L. Troitskiy, M.A. Tumanyan.  
Inst : -  
Title : The Influence of Radiation Sickness on Immunity.  
Orig Pub : Tr. 1-y Zakavkazsk. konferentsii po med. radiol. Tbilisi,  
Gruzmedgiz, 1956, 75-84  
Abstract : A single powerful irradiation inhibits infectious, as well  
as post-infectious immunity. The absence of direct rela-  
tionship between the titer of antibodies and general reac-  
tivity of the animal has been demonstrated. The functions  
of the antibodies formation and immunogenesis are not  
equally radio-sensitive.

Card 1/1

TUMANYAN, M. A.  
~~DZHIKIDZE, A.S.~~  
E.K.

"The use of Grisein in the Treatment of Dysentery by Means of Chemical  
and Immunization Therapy Methods"  
p. 125

in book publ. by Inst. Experimental Pathology and Therapy, Acad. Medical  
Sci. USSR, Problems of Infectious Pathology in Monkey Experiments, Editor,  
B. A. Lapin (Cand. Medical Sci.) Sukhumi, 1958.

TUMANYAN, M.A.; IZVEKOVA, A.V.

Effectiveness of revaccination against typhoid infection in irradiated animals [with summary in English]. Med.rad. 3 no.1:26-29 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz otdela meditsinskoy mikrobiologii (zav.-chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR V.L.Troitskiy) Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamaley<sup>a</sup> AMN SSSR.

(TYPHOID FEVER, immunology,  
revacc. in irradiated animals (Rus)  
(ROENTGEN RAYS, effects,  
on exper. typhoid fever, eff. of revacc. (Rus)

TUMANYAN, M.A., SOSNOVSKAYA, F.M.

Absorption of dysentery endotoxins in radiation sickness in rabbit  
[with summary in English]. Med.rad. 3 no.2:46-49 Mar-Apr'58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Iz otdela meditsinskoy mikrobiologii (zav. -chlen-korrespondent  
AMN SSSR V.L. Troitskiy) Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii  
imeni N.F. Gamalei AMN SSSR.

(ROENTGEN RAYS, inj.eff.

induction of radiation sickness in rabbits, eff. on  
absorp. of dysentery endotoxins (Rus))

(SHIGELLA DYSENTERIAL

endotoxins, intestinal absorp. in rabbit, eff. of  
x-ray-induced radiation sickness (Rus))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.4 Vol.11/4 Med.Microb. etc. April 58

813. THE USE OF RADIOACTIVE ISOTOPES IN MEDICAL MICROBIOLOGY  
(Russian text) - Tumanyan M. A. - TRUD. PERVOI ZAKAVK. KON-  
FERENTSI PO MED. RADIOL. 1956 (202-208)

Various directions of research, undertaken with the help of tracer elements in the fields of microbiology, immunobiology and epidemiology, are described. The results of the author's experiments on the transfer of specific products and antigens of dysentery organisms across the intestinal wall into the blood stream are described. Radioactive phosphorus was used for labelling the substances under investigation. It was found that following oral administration of labelled antigens the radioactivity of the blood was lower in immunized than in non-immunized animals. The permeability of the intestinal wall diminished only if the products of serologically identical bacteria were used both for immunization purposes and for subsequent experimental introduction of antigens. When labelled antigens were injected i. v. no radioactive phosphorus could be found in the faeces, whereas i. v. administration of radioactive phosphorus itself resulted in its appearance in the faeces within 24 hr.

(S)

TROITSKIY, V.L., TUMANYAN, M.A., FRIDENSHTEYN, A.Ya.

Studies on the effect of ionizing radiations on natural immunity.  
Zhur.mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 29 no.6:3-9 Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN  
SSSR.

(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, immunology,  
eff. of x-rays on natural immun. in monkeys (Rus))  
(ROENTGEN RAYS, effects,  
on dysenterial natural immun. in monkeys (Rus))

TUMANYAN, M.A.

Further studies on chemotherapy of experimental radiation sickness  
in monkeys. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 29 no.7:3-9 J1 '58 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamaleya AMN SSSR.  
(ANTIBIOTICS, effects,  
on x-ray total-body irradiated monkeys (Rus))  
(ROENTGEN RAYS, effects,  
total body, eff. of antibiotics in monkeys (Rus))

TROITSKIY, Viktor Leont'yevich; TUMANYAN, Margarita Abesalamovna

[Effect of ionizing radiation on immunity] Vliianie ioniziruiushchikh izluchenii na immunitet. Moskva, Medgiz, 1958.

197 p.

(MIRA 12:4)

(IMMUNITY)

(RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

TUMANYAN, M. A.; DZHIKIDZE, E. K.; TROITSKIY, V. L.

"Experimental studies of immunity in dysentery."

Report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists,  
Epidemiologists and Infectionists. 1959

TUMANYAN, M. A., CHAKHOVA, O. V., KAULEN, D. R., TROITSKIY, V. L.

"On the effect of ionizing radiations on antibacterial immunity."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists, 1959.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 16 Vol 7/10 Cancer October 59

4215. Further investigation of chemotherapy in radiation sickness in experiments on monkeys (Russian text) TUMANIAN M. A. *Zh. Mikrob. epid. i Immunobiol.* 1958, 7 (3-9) Graphs 4 Tables 2

Exact studies on chemotherapy of radiation sickness in Rhesus monkeys showed a postradiation bacteraemia, the latent dysentery assuming an acute form. Chemotherapy proved highly effective in the course of radiation sickness, protecting the majority of animals which survived even otherwise lethal doses of X-rays. Experiences with streptomycin (which can be replaced by albomycin and colimycin or by phthalylsulphathiazole) are reported.

Vacek - Brno

COUNTRY  
CATEGORY

USSR  
Microbiology

ABS. JOUR.

Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No.4, 1959, No. 14877

AUTHOR  
INST.  
TITLE

Tumanyan, H.A.; Duplishcheva, A.P.; Sedova, T.S.

Influence of Massive Doses of Y-Rays on Immunological Properties of bacteria of Intestinal Group.

ORIG. PUB.

Zh.mikrobiol. epidemiol. i immunobiol., 1958, 29, No.4, 3-10

ABSTRACT

Dysentery and typhoid vaccines were prepared from organisms killed by Y-exposure -- "radioactive vaccine" (RV) and polysaccharide-protein antigenic complexes -- radioactive antigens (RA). In experiments on animals it was shown that the toxicity of RV and RA did not differ from that of the usual formalized vaccine (FV) and the antigenic complexes. The toxicity of typhoid RV, determined by a subcutaneous reaction in rabbits, was some-

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COUNTRY :  
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. :

AUTHOR :  
INST. :  
TITLE :

NO. 14877

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : immunogenic properties of dysentery RV did not differ from those of FV. Radiation of FV evoked a negligible decrease of its immunogenic properties. The immunological properties of the typhoid RV after a 4-month storage were higher than those of the heated typhoid vaccine and FV. Similar data were obtained in a study of the immunological properties of RA. The ability of RV and RA to call forth the formation of protective antibody

CARD:

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COUNTRY :  
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. :

No. 14877

AUTHOR :

INST. :

TITLE :

NEG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT

: did not diverge from that of the usual vaccines and antigens. Using RGA (radioactive gamma antigen) it was shown that the Vi-antigen was preserved in irradiated cultures. The authors believe that Y-rays can be utilized for the preparation of intestinal vaccines and antigens as well as for the sterilization of correspondingly prepared bacterial preparations. -- E.B. Gurbich

CARD:

4/4

TUMANYAN, M. A.

Doc Med Sci - (diss) "Means for prophylaxis and treatment of  
infectious complications of radiation sickness. (Experimental  
studies)." Moscow, 1961. 18 pp; (Academy of Medical Sciences  
USSR); 250 copies; price not given; list of author's works at  
end of text; (KL, 6-61 sup, 235)

TUMANYAN, M.A.; IZVEKOVA, A.V.

Influence of the bone marrow on artificial immunity in irradiated animals. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 32 no.9:58-64 S '61.

(MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz Otdela radiatsionnoy mikrobiologii i immunologii Instituta  
epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.  
(MARROW TRANSPLANTATION) (RADIATION PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)  
(IMMUNITY)

TROITSKIY, V.L. [deceased]; TUMANYAN, M.A.; IZVEKOVA, A.V.

Experiments in transplanting lymphoid cells from immunized donors to irradiated animals. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.3:3-9 Mr '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.

TUMANYAN, M.A.

V.L.Troitskii. Zh. mikrobiol. 40 no.7:151-153 J1'63 (MIRA 17:1)

S/016/63/000/003/001/001  
A066/A126

AUTHORS: Troitskiy, V. L. (Deceased), Tumanyan, M. A.,  
Izvekova, A. V.

TITLE: Experiments on the transplantation of lymphoid cells from  
immunized donors to irradiated animals

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 5,  
1963, 5 - 9

TEXT: With a view to ascertaining the most favorable moment of  
transplantation and its effect on natural immunity, albino rats irradiated  
with Co<sup>60</sup> in doses of 600 - 700 r were intravenously injected with sus-  
pensions of destroyed lymphoid cells taken from immunized rats. Cervical  
lymphatic glands were extirpated during the productive phase of antibody  
formation after a three-stage immunization against typhoid bacilli with  
500, 500 and 750 million microbes at intervals of 7 days, or in one dose  
of 750 million microbes during the inductive phase. The suspensions were  
administered 24 hours after irradiation, and the antibody titers were

Card 1/2

Experiments on the transplantation .....

S/016/63/000/003/001/001  
A066/A126

determined 24 hours, 5, 12, and 20 days after irradiation. Transplantation of cells recovered during the inductive phase showed that antibodies began to form on the 5th day; however, there were no indications of passive immunity, and the animals' natural immunity did not increase. When transplantation was carried out during the productive phase, antibodies were revealed not before the third week. It was found that the antibodies were formed neither by donor cells in the donor organism nor by transplanted cells, but by cells of the recipient as a result of its response to the antigen contained in the transplanted cells. There are 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei  
AMN SSSR (Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology  
imeni Gamaleya, AMN USSR)

SUBMITTED: March 7, 1962

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001757420016-8

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757420016-8"

TUMAN'YAN, M.A.

"Formation of antibodies after homo-transplantation of immunologically competent cells."

Report to be submitted for the 2nd Symposium on the Molecular and Cellular Basis of Antibody Formation, Prague, Czechoslovakia, 1-5 Jun 64.

TUMANYAN, M.A.; A. V. ...

Further studies on chemotherapy in exp. fibrosis infection  
sickness. Antibiotiki y no.8:712-722 1964.

(1964 18:3)

1. Otdel radiatsionnoy mikrobiologii i immunologii Instituta  
epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei ANI SSSR, Moskva.

TUMANYAN, M. A.

"Prevention du syndrome secondaire par le phenomene de desensibilisation."

report submitted for Colloq on Allogenic Hematopoietic Cell Transplant, Paris,  
7-9 Sep 64.

TUMANYAN, M. A. "Prophylactic Methods and the Treatment of Infectious Complications of Radiation Sickness." Mice, rats, rabbits, and monkeys were exposed to lethal and sublethal doses of gamma-radiation. Immunization of irradiated animals was most effective when the vaccination was threefold and was started no sooner than 7 days following irradiation, when immunization was concluded no later than 10-12 days before irradiation, and when revaccination occurred 10 days following irradiation.

**candidate dissertation listed in Meditsinskaya radiologiya, no. 7, 1964. The article did not state specifically what degree was awarded. The annotated titles deal with studies on radiation physiology, radiation biochemistry, combined trauma and the influence of radiation on regenerative processes, radiation microbiology and immunology, and radiation pharmacology.**

TUMANYAN, M.A.; PROTAŠOVA, G.V.

Transfer of increased sensitivity of immediate type by the lymphoid cells. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.4:105-110 Ap '65.  
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.

TUMANYAN, M.A.; IZVEKOVA, A.V.

Recurrence of the disease in irradiated animals treated with  
bone marrow. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.10:76-80  
0 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN  
SSSR. Submitted January 7, 1964.

L 3878-66 ENT(1)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 JK

AM5023889

BOOK EXPLOITATION

616-001.28-07:612.017.1+616-001.28-07:616.9-097-07

UR/

Troitskiy, V. L.; Kaulen, D. R.; Tumanyan, M. A.; Fridenshteyn, R. YA.; Chakhava, O. V.

Radiation immunology (Radiatsionnaya immunologiya) Moscow, Izd-vo "Meditsina", 1965. 374 p. illus., biblio. (at head of title: Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.) 2800 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: radiation immunology, ionizing radiation, lymphoid tissue transplantation, anaphylaxis, antibody formation, antitoxic immunity, immunological reactivity, hemopoietic tissue

ABSTRACT: This book is intended for scientists, radiobiologists, immunologists, and medical students. As stated by the authors, radiation immunology has assumed considerable significance in solving such problems as the loss of immunity due to irradiation and in the solution of some theoretical aspects of general immunology. This monograph is devoted to the effect of irradiation on immunological processes and methods of inducing the immunological reactivity in irradiated animals. Cellular immunology, the problems

Card 1/3

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of allergy and anaphylaxis, tolerance, tissue transplantation, and antiradiation therapy by transfusion of hemopoietic tissue are discussed. The book includes data compiled by V. L. Troitskiy (deceased), whose work has been supplemented by the authors, including experimental data obtained from the Department of Radiation Immunology and Microbiology of the Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology im. N. F. Gamaleya, Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR.

55

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]

Foreword -- 2

Introduction -- 5

Ch. I. The effect of ionizing radiation on the natural immunity to infection -- 9

Ch. II. The cellular basis of immunity and the effect of ionizing radiation on lymphoid tissue -- 110

Card 2/3

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- Ch. III. Failure of antibody formation due to radiation -- 143
- Ch. IV. Change in the general immunological reactivity in an organism due to irradiation -- 201
- Ch. V. The effect of ionizing radiation on antitoxic immunity -- 230
- Ch. VI. The effect of radiation on anaphylaxis and allergy -- 270
- Ch. VII. The effect of radiation on immunologic tolerance -- 300
- Ch. VIII. Stimulation of the natural resistance of an irradiated organism -- 310

SUB CODE: 1LS SUBMITTED: 13Feb65 NO REF SOV: 229

OTHER: 455

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Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6011449

SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/65/000/010/0076/0080

AUTHOR: Tumanyan, M. A.; Izvekova, A. V.

ORG: Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology im. Gamaleya, AMN SSSR (Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Secondary disease in irradiated animals treated with bone marrow

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 10, 1965, 76-80

TOPIC TAGS: bone marrow, mouse, gamma ray, liver

ABSTRACT: Mice irradiated with lethal doses of gamma rays and treated with homologous bone marrow developed a secondary disease. Use of the method of passive anaphylaxis revealed that the disease arose from an unusual immunological situation - the simultaneous occurrence of two conflicting reactions - "host against transplant" and "transplant against host." The symptoms of the secondary disease, especially the morphological changes in the liver and other organs, are similar to the changes characteristic of anaphylactic shock. These changes plus the increased sensitivity to infection suggest that the secondary disease and anaphylactic reaction have a common mechanism of action. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 07Jan64 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 013

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UDC: 616-001.28-092.9-085.361.018.46-036.651].097.3

ACCESSION NR: AP4043062

S/0297/64/009/008/0719/0722

AUTHOR: Tumanyan, M. A.; Izvekova, A. V.

TITLE: Further experimental investigations on the chemotherapy of radiation sickness

SOURCE: Antibiotiki, v. 9, no. 8, 719-722

TOPIC TAGS: radiation sickness, chemotherapy, phenoxypenicillin, mycerin, monomycin, phthalazol, antibiotic, streptomycin

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the investigation was to investigate new chemotherapeutical methods of orally treating complications of radiation sickness. Rats and rabbits were lethally and sub-lethally irradiated with Gamma rays from a cobalt 60 source. Three therapeutical approaches were employed which involved the administration of phenoxy penicillin in combination with other antibiotics. These included: 1) phenoxypenicillin, mycerin, and levomycetin; 2) phenoxypenicillin, monomycin and levomycin; 3) phenoxypenicillin, phthalazole, and levomycetin. Treatment commenced one day following irradiation and was repeated twice a day for 20 days. The results of

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4043062

the experiment are summarized in the enclosure. It was concluded that phenoxypenicillin, mycerin, monomycin, and pthalazole sulfamide can be employed for the treatment of infectious complications of radiation sickness. Phenoxypenicillin should only be orally administered when used in combination with the above preparations. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Otdel radiatsionnoy mikrobiologii i immunologii, Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. N. P. Gamalei AMN SSSR (Department of Radiation Microbiology and Immunology, Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, AMN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 10Oct63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

TUMANYAN, M.G.

Basic stages in the evolution of barley in Armenia. Izv. AN Arm.SSR.  
Biol. i sel'khoz. nauki 1 no.1:73-85 '48. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AN Arm.SSR.  
(ARMENIA--BARLEY)

TUMANYAN, M.G.

New link in the evolution of corn. Dokl.AN Arm.SSR 6 no.2:55-60 '47.  
(MLRA 9:8)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AN Armyanskoy SSR; 2. Institut zemledeliya  
Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR, Yerevan.  
(Corn (Maize))

TUMANYAN, Mikhail Galustovich; AGADZHANYAN, G.Kh., otvetstvennyy red.;  
AZATYAN, A.N., red.; MINASYAN, A.K., red.; OVAKIMYAN, A., red.  
izd-va; AZIZBEKYAN, L., tekhn. red.

[Selected works] Izbrannye trudy. Erevan, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Armian-  
skoi SSR, 1957. 279 p. (MIRA 11:8)

(Wheat)

TUMANYAN, M.G.

Origin of rye as a weed. Izv. AN Arm.SSR. Biol. i sel'khoz. nauki 2  
no.3:211-231 '49. (MLRA 9:8)  
(RYE)

TUMANYAN, M.G.

Genesis of oats as field weeds. Dokl. AN Arm. SSR. 11 no. 1:35-44  
'49. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR.
2. Laboratoriya vidoobrazovaniya rasteniy Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR, Yerevan.

(Oats) (Botany--Variation)

TUMANYAN, M. G.

32283. Problema Proiskozhdeniya Sornoy Rzhi. Izvestiya (Akad. Nauk Arm. SSR), Biol. I C.-X. Nauki, T. 11, No. 3, 1949, C. 211-31.--Bibliogr: 14 NAZV.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey Vol. 45, Moskva, 1949

SARKISYAN, S.M.; TUMANYAN, O.A.

Experiment on the feeding of silkworms with the leaves of the  
goatbeard (Tragopogon). Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Biol.i sel'khoz.nauki.  
4 no.12:1161-1167 '51. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Institut fitopatologii i zoologii Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR.  
(Silkworms) (Goatsbeard)

L 37667-66

ACC NR: AP6028838

SOURCE CODE: UR/0095/66/000/004/0038/0039

AUTHOR: Morozov, B. A.; Tumaryan, O. N.

ORG: "Gazstroy Mashina" Special Design Office (SKB "Gazstroy Mashina")

13  
B

TITLE: Installation for applying gunite to reservoirs and a unit for drying sand

SOURCE: Stroitel'stvo truboprovodov, no. 4, 1966, 38-39

TOPIC TAGS: reinforced concrete, industrial development, mineral industry, gunite

ABSTRACT: The authors describe the ASP unit for drying sand and the UTS installation for applying Gunite to reinforced concrete reservoirs. The UTS installation is mounted on a sledge and consists of a tank unit, a hydraulic system with a 2KM6 pump and an RN-2 hand pump. The unit also contains an S-630A spray applicator with nozzle and hoses for feeding the dry material mixed with air, an elevator and a ladle with telescoping hopper, a drive for raising the elevator etc. The unit is hitched to a tractor for transportation. The dry material (cement, sand, grit and gravel) are mixed with water and a sodium silicate solution at the nozzle immediately before application to the surface being treated. The basic parameters of the installation are given. The unit measures 5.735 x 2.6 x 3.26 meters and weighs 5.5 tons. The ASP sand dryer is a continuous-action machine mounted on runners. The drying drum is supported by four rollers at an angle of 3 degrees to the horizontal and contains a paddle system. At one end of the drum is a spray burner with a gas filter for removing atmospheric dust. The sand is

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.642:624.012.4:002.2

I. 37667-66

ACC NR: AP6028838

dried as it moves in the rotating drum against the flow of the hot gases. The unit has a capacity of 5.0-7.5 t/hr, measures 5.07 x 2.05 x 3.3 meters and weighs 3.9 tons. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [JPRS: 36,581]

SUB CODE: 11, 05 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

ՄԱՄԱՅԱՆ, Oganēs Yeranosovich

Razvitiye planirovaniya v SSSR (kratkiy ocherk) Yerevan, Izd-vo  
Yerevanskogo Universiteta, 1958.  
197 p. tables. 20 cm.  
At head of title: Yerevanskiy Gosudarstvennyy Universitet.  
Bibliographical footnotes.

TUMANYAN, Oganeg Yeranosovich; SHAKARYAN, G.L., otvetstvennyy red.;  
OGANYAN, N., red. idz-va; OVASAPYAN, A., tekhn. red.

[Development of planning in the U.S.S.R.; a brief account] Razvitie  
planirovaniia v SSSR; kratkii ocherk. Erevan, Izd-vo Erevanskogo  
univ., 1958. 197 p. (MIRA 11:10)  
(Russia--Economic policy)

TUMANYAN, O YE

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TUMANYAN, O YE

Ekonomicheskoye razvitiye armenii (The economic development of Armenia)  
Yerivan, Armyanskoye Gos. Izd-vo., 1954. v. Tables Lib. Has: v. 1